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MONUMENT TO JOHN McDONOGH.

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A monument to the memory of JOHN McDONOGH, "erected by the constituted authorities of the Cities of Baltimore and New Orleans," was dedicated in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, July 13, 1865, in the presence of a large and respectable assembly.

The dedicatory address was made by the HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, President of the American Colonization Society, and was, as might be expected, an able, eloquent and just tribute to one of the largest contributors to Liberia and to this Society. We publish the address, for which we are certain that its own merit and the reputation of the speaker, will procure general perusal.

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ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

I am here, fellow-citizens, at the instance of the authorities of Baltimore, to express the feeling which has caused the erection of the monument we have assembled to inaugurate, and to give some account of the life of one who, dying, devoted his accumulated wealth to objects of benevolence. We, my friends, are among the beneficiaries; and, that the memory of a public benefactor may be transmitted to our children's children, Art has been invoked to lend its aid to Gratitude to perpetuate, in marble, the form of John McDonogh.

Mr. McDonogh was born in Baltimore in December, 1779, and died at his residence, opposite New Orleans, October 26, 1850, in his 71st year.

Of his parentage we know but little. In the instructions left to his execu-

tors, he speaks of himself as "an old man, devoted to his country and its institutions, and whose father waded, with the Father of his country, through the hottest battles of the Revolutionary struggle for liberty and equal laws;" and in the same document he says: "If my mind has been virtuously disposed in life, I am indebted for it, under the Most High, to the education bestowed on me by virtuous and pious parents, (blessed be their memory!)"

Soon after the cession of Louisiana, in 1803, Mr. McDonogh removed from Baltimore to New Orleans, where he engaged in business as a merchant with distinguished success. The war of 1812 found him in the midst of commercial pursuits, which he abandoned for a season to take part in the defence of the city. At the battle of Chalmette Plains, and in the preceding movements and conflicts of the campaign under General Jackson, he served as a private in the Louisiana regiment, and is reported to have behaved, in all respects, as a valiant soldier. The war over, he returned to his ordinary avocations, and there is a long period during which we know little in regard to him outside of the ordinary routine of a business man. His life, however, must have been at all times more or less influenced by the pervading idea subsequently manifested to the public.

In the instructions already mentioned he says: "My soul has all my life burned with ardent desire to do good—much good, great good—to my fellow man;" and with this object always before him, he addressed himself to the task of accumulation. The plan he had in view required immense means, and he determined to provide an income that would grow to millions annually after his death. Unmarried, and with no expensive tastes or habits, there was nothing in his domestic life to interfere with this steady purpose. Certainty for the future was what he aimed at. Confident of the growth of the Union in prosperity and population, he desired that the growth of the income of his estate should be equally sure. His investments, consequently, were mainly in real estate in and around New Orleans, and wherever he believed land would bring high prices at a future day. "Land," he says in the instructions, "will not take wings and fly away, as silver and gold and Government and bank stocks often do."

Acquiring acre after acre, erecting house after house, his possessions became immense, and in 1838 he prepared with his own hand the will presently to be noticed, providing, as he believed, a revenue that would, to use his own words, "be ultimately sufficient to educate all the poor of Maryland and Louisiana, and perhaps the poor of many other States of our happy Union."

Like most men of property in Louisiana, Mr. McDonogh, at this time, and, indeed, up to his death, possessed numerous slaves, many of whom were mechanics who built the houses with which he covered his land in the city. It was his treatment of his servants which gave him a prominent claim to public consideration and first made him known beyond the limits of New Orleans. He thus describes it: "They were lodged," he says, "in warm and com-

fortable houses, and clothed with strong, durable clothing, according to the season. They kept hogs and fowls of their own, and cultivated what ground they needed in corn and vegetables. In sickness I had as good care taken of them as of myself, with good nurses to attend them. When they committed or were charged with offences I had them tried by their peers, who reported their judgment and the punishment to be inflicted. All was done in due form. The church, built for them, was the court room," and the only authority exercised by the master was to confirm, or mitigate, the punishment, or pardon the offence.

Servants thus treated might naturally be expected to be faithful; but the servants of Mr. McDonogh manifested a zeal and activity far beyond what was due to the treatment they received. The labor they performed was a common topic of conversation. Some attributed it to the fear of punishment; and yet this could hardly be so, said the public, for they had no white man for an overseer. "Sir," remarked a well-known citizen, to Mr. McDonogh, "I am an early riser, getting up before day: and what do you think, I am awoke every morning of my life by the sound of your people's trowels at work and their singing and noise. And again, sir, do you suppose they walk at their work? No, sir, they *run* all day. I do not know what to make of them. I cannot comprehend it, sir. There is something in it. Great man, sir, that Jim," referring to the leader of the gang, "great man, sir; should like to own him:" and the speaker, as recorded by Mr. McDonogh, who tells the story in the words here used, after offering \$5,000 for Jim and being refused, was told that there was indeed a secret, which would one day be disclosed. It was this secret, kept for more than fifteen years by Mr. McDonogh and his slaves which attaches an especial interest to his name.

It is well known that slaves on plantations have generally labored for themselves on the Sabbath; a habit which was especially offensive to Mr. McDonogh, as against the Divine Law. He prohibited it peremptorily; but soon found he had to shut his eyes to the violation of his own rules, thus becoming a participator in the offence. Finally, he gave his slaves from mid-day until night on Saturday to work for themselves. This made the Sabbath holy; and in a short time, as he informs us, there was a marked improvement in the "manners, conduct and life" of the people. This lasted for about three years, and until 1825; when seeing the value of this half days' work, which was generally for Mr. McDonogh himself, and paid for at the rate of 62½ cents *per diem* for the men in the summer and 50 cents in winter, the women receiving 50 cents and 37½ cents in summer and winter respectively, and the children in proportion, seeing this, Mr. McDonogh, to use his own words, "was led to calculate in what length of time, by labor, economy and perseverance in well doing, the slaves would be enabled to purchase the remaining 5½ days of the week, (they having a capital of their own of one half day in each week to trade on,) and by that means obtain freedom for themselves and their children." "I soon satisfied myself," he

says, "that it could be effected in 14 or 15 years at furthest." Finding, too, that it would be for his own interest, he laid his plan before a select number of his slaves. "When church service was over, one Sabbath afternoon," and declaring that his "object was their freedom and happiness in Liberia," he gave them time to think of it, and at a subsequent meeting made them fuller explanations. "To all this," says Mr. McDonogh, in the letter from which I am quoting, "they lent an attentive ear, and with eyes streaming with tears, assured me of their full determination to devote their days and nights to the honor of God, the happiness of their children, and the plan I had devised for their relief."

It was this which gave elasticity to the step of Mr. McDonogh's slaves, and made them lighten their toil with songs; and no greater tribute of praise can be paid to his memory than is to be found in the faith reposed in him in connection with this most original compact. His slaves knew him better than the world knew him. His heart and temper were open to them when they were closed to his most intimate associates. His dealings in the course of business might be close and exacting. His people knew him only through his justice, tenderness and liberality. Shrewd enough where their interests were concerned, they knew, as well as he did, that no such compact was binding in law. Ordinarily, the very secrecy he insisted on would have caused a suspicion that he was cunningly luring them to unwonted labor by exciting hopes that he never meant to gratify, or which his death, before the compact was executed, might bitterly disappoint. But with a faith that never faltered, they kept the secret and labored in the spirit that the public could not understand until their confidence was justified by the result.

It would take more than my allotted time were I to enter into the details that Mr. McDonogh himself has given, in this connection, of what occurred while the compact was, so to speak, running to maturity. Suffice it to say, that in less than six years, the capital of half of Saturday had gained the entire day—that is, the earnings of the half day had paid to Mr. McDonogh one-eleventh of the value which he had set upon the slave. In about four years more the earnings of Saturday had paid for Friday. In two and a quarter years Thursday was paid for out of the work done on Friday and Saturday. In about fifteen months more Wednesday was earned. In about a year Tuesday belonged to the slaves; and in about six months more Monday was won and the slaves were free men. In five months more, *free labor* had paid the balance due for their children, and all were ready to depart for Liberia. Circumstances caused a brief delay, but on the 11th June, 1842, the ship *Mariposa* received them on board to the number of seventy-nine, and sailed from the banks of the Mississippi, near Mr. McDonogh's dwelling, opposite New Orleans. The outfit of the emigrants was most liberal, and their last words to comrades left behind were, "Take care of our master, as you love us and hope to meet us in heaven, take care of our beloved master."

The explanation of Mr. McDonogh's conduct in making emigration to Liberia

a part of his compact with his slaves is to be found in his instructions to his executors. "Having been," he says, "the friend of the black and colored man through the whole period of my long life, I will now (when near its close) give to them, (the free black and colored man, wherever he may be throughout our widely extended country,) a parting counsel and advice, in the interest of themselves and their posterity. The counsel I offer them in all the sincerity of my soul is, that they separate themselves from the white man. That they take their wives, their children and their substance and depart to the land of their fathers, that great and ancient land, where they and their posterity through all their generations may be safe, may be happy, living under their own fig tree and vine, having none to make them afraid."

In the same document reference is made to a debt due to the writer "by Mr. Andrew Durnford, a free man of color of the parish of Plaquemine, of a large sum of money secured by mortgage on his sugar estate situate in said parish." So that, in Louisiana, there was nothing to prevent people of color from becoming landed proprietors: and yet Mr. McDonogh, with his large experience, advises "all free black and colored men to separate themselves from the whites." That the conviction, which he evidently entertained, that the law of races would make it the interest of the weaker to remove from out of the reach of the stronger, would have been lessened by anything that has occurred in the quarter of a century since the advice was given, may well be doubted. If recent events have led some persons to suppose that the time has now come when this great law, which has existed through all that history tells us of the past, will cease to operate, it is because they have hearkened to the pulpit, the platform and the lecture room, and not taken the trouble to look into the relations of that portion of society where the working classes of the two races—forming, as they do, the controlling masses of both—come into competition for bread, and where the sermon, the harangue or the lecture rarely penetrates, or if it does, the struggle for employment causes it to be disregarded. Certainly, the riots, since the outbreak of the late war, in New York, when inoffensive negroes were hunted like wild beasts, and suspended to lamp-posts and fires lighted under them by demons in human shape, and the still more recent contest in the streets of Philadelphia in regard to the rights of people of color in the street railway cars, are eminently suggestive of the doubt, whether time, since Mr. McDonogh's death, has increased the cordiality between the masses of the white and free colored population of our country. At all events, there is quite enough in recent occurrences to make Liberia more than ever an object of interest to those to whom it offers an asylum and a home whenever circumstances, of which they themselves must judge, make a longer residence here inconsistent with real freedom, comfort or self-respect. Unquestionably, they fully corroborate the doubt to be inferred from the language of the present President of the United States, who is reported to have said to a deputation of free colored persons recently visiting him, that "he trusted in God the time might come when all the colored people would be gathered together in one country best adapted to their con-

dition, if it should appear they could not get along together with the whites"—a phrase that would scarcely have contained the "if," had the President himself not thought there was some doubt upon the subject.

Whether the increase of the aggregate of our population, which will be one hundred millions at the end of the present century, and upwards of two hundred millions in a life-time of seventy years from to-day, will lead to an improvement in the social relations of the colored race here, or soften or remove the asperities of daily intercourse between laboring classes that cannot or will not amalgamate by intermarriage, is not, to say the least, a certainty to be relied on, in view of our own experience and the teachings of history. Should collisions increase with competition, and should it be found that the blacks cannot "get along together with the whites," the wisdom of Mr. McDonogh's counsel will be acknowledged by all men, and the founders of Liberia, regarded no longer as mere philanthropists, will take their rank among those statesmen of past generations to whom it has been permitted to penetrate the future of humanity, and anticipate and provide for its remotest exigencies.

It only remains to say, in this connection, that, prepared as they were by Mr. McDonogh, during fifteen years of tutelage, in view of becoming freemen, his emancipated slaves proved good citizens of Liberia, and on the banks of the St. Paul, and under the shade of the palm trees of their new home put in practice the knowledge they acquired on the banks of the Mississippi.

The current of Mr. McDonogh's life, which had been interrupted by the events I have described, and the notoriety caused by the publication of the letter, from which the facts now mentioned are mainly gathered, resumed its usual course after the sailing of the *Mariposa*, and flowed on tranquilly to the end. Two days after his death, in October, 1850, his olographic will, made in 1838, was proven, and again the name of McDonogh came before the public, occupied a place in the courts, and his acts furnished the press with material for remark.

By this will Mr. McDonogh devised all his property, subject to certain legacies, to the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, in trust, "for the establishment and support of free schools in the said cities and their respective suburbs (including the town of McDonogh as a suburb of New Orleans,) wherein the poor (and the poor only) of both sexes, of all classes and castes of color, shall have admittance free of expense, for the purpose of being instructed in the knowledge of the Lord, and in reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, &c., &c., under such regulations as the commissioners, (to be appointed as hereinafter directed) of said schools shall establish, always understood and provided, however, that the Holy Bible of the Old and New Testament shall be at all times and forever made use of in those schools as one (and the principal one) of the reading or class books, which shall be used by the pupils therein; as the first object of every school and of all teaching of the youth of our country should be, to implant in their minds a knowledge of their duty to God, and the relation of men to their Divine Creator; and that singing classes shall be established and forever supported, and sing-

ing taught as a regular branch of education in said schools, by which means every pupil will acquire the rudiments of the art and obtain a knowledge in singing sacred music."

The principal legacies with which the immense estate, thus left for the education of the poor, was charged, were to the American Colonization Society "for the purposes," to use his own words, "of its noble and philanthropic institution, and the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys of New Orleans," to each of which he gave one-eighth of the income of his general estate—to the former for twenty-five years, and to the latter until the sum of \$400,000 was accumulated and permanently invested. It was a leading provision of the will that no part of the estate should ever be sold or alienated; and could another McDonogh have taken charge of it and lived, and been permitted to manage it during the centuries to which the testator looked forward when he prepared the document, it is not impossible that all his grand designs might have been accomplished.

But the law too often takes hold of the accumulations of human industry, after death has severed the hold of their possessor: disappointed heirs have, perhaps, something to object to; litigation not unfrequently follows the estate as care sits behind the horseman; the feelings which dictate the will cannot be transmitted with the title deeds; and it sometimes happens that while the courts are directed to follow out the intention of the testator, they have rules for arriving at it, whose application, were he to arise from his grave to hear their decision, would ineffably astonish the listening Shade.

Mr. McDonogh's will formed no exception to the rule, and years elapsed before litigation exhausted its means of annoyance.

By this time, however, it had become evident that the will could not be executed according to its provisions. The expenses of litigation had been enormous. The cost of managing the estate was not insignificant. Claims were made and sustained that had not been anticipated. Property had fallen in value, and other circumstances had occurred which would seem to have made it judicious for those interested to take into their own hands their respective shares of what remained, rather than continue a trust the results of which could never realize the vast plans of the projector, and accordingly, eight years after his death, the Supreme Court of Louisiana, with the consent of parties, distributed the assets of the estate of John McDonogh.

A part of these assets were slaves belonging to him at his death and manumitted prospectively to join those already in Liberia; and these, to the number of forty-one, were embarked on board the ship Rebecca and sailed for Africa on the 27th of April, 1859, the executors anticipating by some years the period of their freedom.

Nothing now remained but to divide what was left of the estate, and after paying to the American Colonization Society nearly \$99,000, and the same sum to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Boys, the share of the city of Baltimore ultimately may amount to \$500,000 or more.

This has been placed in charge of the Board of Trustees of the "McDonogh Educational Fund and Institute," by which it will in due season be appropriated, if not to the extent of educating the poor of all Maryland, "and of other States also," as was fondly anticipated by Mr. McDonogh, at all events in a way to cause him to be held in grateful honor in the years that are to come; and it is no mere stretch of the imagination to believe that the statue which we now place on its pedestal, with the face to the city of his boyhood—the city which he loved alike in youth and in old age, and in which, as he directed, we have interred, here, his remains, will be regarded, in the remote future even, with reverential respect, as the effigies of an honest, true-hearted man who knew no distinction of color in his charity, and whose life was one long labor to obtain the means of benefitting mankind.

The character of Mr. McDonogh required a life time to develop it, and was fully understood only after his death. Secretiveness seems to have been a distinguishing trait. It may be truly said of him that he kept his own counsel in all things. His compact with his slaves was a secret one. He secretly enjoyed the mystification of the friend who would have purchased his workman to ascertain the secret of his zeal. He wrote his own will, certainly without the aid of legal advice; and this instrument, with the accompanying instructions to his executors, and his long and admirable letter to the New Orleans *Bulletin*, explaining that he sent his slaves to Liberia as an act of common honesty after they have fulfilled the compact on their part, constitute the data from which we can best form an estimate of the man. They show a clear and exact thinker, of great determination, who, having once formed the plan of doing good to his fellow creatures, allowed no evil at the hand of individuals, and Mr. McDonogh was not without grievous experiences in this regard, to divert him from his purpose. Reverencing the memory of his parents, he revered the law of God and obeyed the laws of man. A patriot in the best sense of the word, he not only exposed his life for his country, but he sought to rear men worthy to be its citizens. The owner of slaves, his relations with them were those of a father rather than a master; and if there are any who think that his philanthropy might have been better shown by an immediate and gratuitous manumission, yet there are others who may, with equal if not greater reason, insist that he did a better part in making them work out their own freedom under his affectionate tutelage, fitting them thereby to be freemen in Liberia, than if he had thrown them, inexperienced in the modes of freedom, into the slums and alleys of New Orleans, to be crowded and crushed there by the lowest and most degraded portions of the white population. In forming an estimate of an individual after his death, it is both illogical and unjust to ignore the circumstances surrounding him; and taking these into consideration, we find too much to admire in the character of Mr. McDonogh to permit our estimate to be lessened by the possibility of greater good as the result of a different course of conduct. Other men have accumulated wealth and bequeathed it so that, while they were penurious and selfish in life, public charities might become

their monuments. Not so, however, with Mr. McDonogh. Without family ties to develop his affections, they manifested themselves toward the helpless beings who called him master; and while to these he taught the love of God by precept and example, he at the same time did good to them while he lived, qualifying them to become teachers in their turn, directly and indirectly, of the benighted millions of the continent to which he sent them. Well may we believe, therefore, that while we are now doing honor to his memory, we are doing but justice to our own appreciation of goodness and truth.

In a neighboring city there is erected, on the model of the classic age, a marble edifice, whose external appearance is that of a vast temple, such as pagan Greece or Rome might have raised in honor of Jupiter or Mars: and around it, in marble also, are spacious halls, only inferior in beauty to the central building itself. The pile is due to a bequest of one who, like McDonogh, was the architect of his own fortune, and bequeathed his wealth to the city of his adoption. The McDonogh fund cannot be expected to afford, in Baltimore, what the legacy of Stephen Girard has given to the city of Philadelphia; but inferior as the future structure may be in architectural grandeur, its moral beauty will be far superior, since, while from the very threshold of the one the ministers of religion are expressly excluded by the testator, free access is to be allowed them in the other, and "the Holy Bible of the Old and New Testament is at all times and forever to be made use of as the principal reading or class book of the pupils of the institution."

Of the religious faith of the benefactor of Philadelphia we know nothing; but it would be an omission to close these remarks without quoting, in this connection, one sentence from the instructions of Mr. McDonogh to his executors:

"It will be well to say here in whom I place my hopes, trust, belief and faith, and in the tenets of what Church of Christ I have walked. My hopes, trust, belief and faith, are in salvation through the perfect, the all-sufficient and accepted atonement of our blessed Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, and I have walked a Presbyterian of the Presbyterian Church."

Were the foundations of the present monument, my friends, placed on a rock like that on which McDonogh built his faith, his name would be as immortal here on earth as we trust his spirit is in the bosom of the God who gave it.

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HISTORY OF LIBERIA COLLEGE.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA. ADOPTED, BOSTON, APRIL 12, 1865.

[Concluded from last number.]

The way seemed now to be fully prepared to open the College for the reception of students, several of whom were known to be waiting for admission; but the work was destined to another delay. President Benson, at a suggestion from an influential source in New York,

recommended to the Legislature, near the close of its session, an appropriation for commissioners to visit the United States to promote emigration to Liberia. The appropriation was made. The President appointed three commissioners, two of whom were Professors Crummell and Blyden. They thought it their duty to accept the appointment, although it deferred, for another year, their entrance on the duties of their Professorship.

In this unexpected condition of affairs, the Trustees of the College engaged the Rev. E. W. Stokes, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to reside in the Buildings with his family, to give classical instruction to a few students, and to furnish board for such of them as had not homes conveniently accessible. This arrangement was regarded as temporary, and subject to the approval of the Trustees of Donations, who, on being informed of it, gave their approbation.

President Roberts, having obtained leave of absence for a time from both Boards of Trustees, sailed for England in March, and by request of the Trustees of the College, continued his voyage to the United States, for the purpose of a full consultation with the Trustees of Donations on several points on which the two Boards needed a more perfect understanding of each other's views. While in England, he was able to spend a few weeks at the University of Cambridge, gaining such information as was practicable in so short a time. Professor Blyden, then on his way to the United States as commissioner, had the same privilege.

President Roberts arrived at New York, July 11, and soon after at Boston. He met the Trustees of Donations, July 21; and then and afterwards had full consultation with them on all questions submitted by the Trustees of the College. While here, he transacted and arranged some important pecuniary business, and procured some necessary furniture for the Building. He attended the Annual Commencement at Yale College, where he was received with distinguished consideration, as the head of a sister institution in a foreign land, and on other occasions attracted favorable attention to Liberia College.

On his return to Monrovia, December 21, he found that the school under Mr. Stokes had been in successful operation, with ten or twelve students; the painting, except that of the piazza, was completed; books for the Library and minerals for the Cabinet had arrived, and all things would be in readiness for opening the College at the time contemplated. Professor Blyden arrived a few days after, and Professor Crummell was expected in a few weeks.

At the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the College, there was a very full attendance, members being present from all the counties. President Roberts reported the results of his visit to Boston, which were so satisfactory as to call forth a vote of thanks to the Trustees of Donations. They appointed Monday, February 2, 1863, as the day for the commencement of their first academical year.

On the day appointed, seven young men, having presented cer-

tificates of good moral character, each signed by two responsible persons, were carefully examined in Greek, Latin and Mathematics, and being found qualified, were admitted as members of Liberia College. Three of them were beneficiaries of the New York Colonization Society. The other four were able, by themselves or parents or friends, to pay their own expenses. Another was admitted a few days afterwards.

There were others who desired to enter the College, but were not properly qualified. It had been hoped that the High Schools of the several missionary societies would give the necessary preparatory education; but the establishment of the College had deranged their original plans, and they had not yet adapted themselves to this new and unexpected order of things. Seeing this, the Trustees of the College had submitted to the Trustees of Donations, the question of establishing a Preparatory Department, in connection with the College. The Trustees of Donations made no appropriation for such a Department, and expressed the hope that it would not be necessary. The Trustees of the College, finding it, in their opinion, necessary, at least for the present, applied to the Legislature for aid, and the Legislature granted them Five Hundred Dollars for that purpose for that year. The Rev. E. W. Stokes was appointed Principal. The department was opened, April 1, and at the end of that month had eight students. Two also had been added to the College proper, making seventeen in both Departments.

The Trustees of the College had, through President Roberts, July 21, and September 1, 1862, requested the Trustees of Donations to provide rules for the admission of students, and for their studies and government while in College. On consideration, it was found that the power to do this authoritatively belonged, by Charter, to the Trustees of the College, and to them only. A Committee however, was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the consideration of the Trustees of the College. The Committee reported, April 8, 1863. That report was adopted and transmitted. The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the College, August 10, passed a formal vote of thanks for its preparation, and referred it to the Faculty. The Faculty, August 21, recommended its adoption with a few modifications, demanded by the existing condition of the College. It is understood to have been finally adopted by the Executive Committee at their meeting in September. The studies required for admission and for each year of the course was equivalent to those in most American Colleges, though with some modifications, required by the peculiar circumstances of the country.

The College especially needed a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, who should have charge of instruction in the Physical Sciences generally. It was understood that Martin H. Freeman, A. M., Principal of the Avery Collegiate Institute, Pitts-

burg, Pa., was well qualified for that office, and would accept it; but there were no funds for his support. It was proposed that provision should be made by a special subscription of Four Thousand Dollars toward his support for five years. John P. Crozer, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, immediately promised One Thousand Dollars, on condition that the whole should be secured. The subject was laid before the Managers of that Society at their monthly meeting, February 10, 1863, and referred to a Special Committee, on whose report, at the monthly meeting in March, the Managers voted "to receive, invest, and set apart all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed, or any real estate which may be devised to it, for that object," meaning, the endowment of Professorships and Scholarships in Liberia College. Friends of Mr. Freeman in Vermont, where he was born and educated, hoped to raise One Thousand Dollars for his support in that State. The prospect of success was such, that the Trustees of Donations, at their meeting, September 29, 1863, formally appointed him Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College. He was expected to embark in November, but by various casualties, and especially by a severe bodily injury which unfitted him for travel, by land or sea, for months, his departure was delayed till September 14, 1864. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society paid the expense of his passage and that of his family. He arrived, with his family, in good health, in November, and took his domicile in the College Buildings. He found his situation pleasant, and the condition and prospects of the College satisfactory.

The New York Colonization Society matured and adopted, January 5, 1864, its system of administering, for the present, its funds for Education in Africa. The Twenty-five Thousand Dollars bequeathed by Joseph Fulton, of Phelps, Ontario County, New York, had increased to Twenty-nine Thousand. The Will required the income to be expended in the support of a Professor and otherwise in connection with Liberia College. The Bloomfield fund for Education in Africa generally, had reached the same amount. The Rev. E. W. Blyden, already a Professor, was nominated as "Fulton Professor," and Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars was fixed as his salary, to be paid by that Society. The Society also established, for each class in College, a Fulton First Prize, for the best scholar, of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and Fulton Prizes of Seventy-five Dollars each, for the best scholars in the Languages and in Mathematics. The Society also appropriated Fifty Dollars, or so much thereof as should be needed, for furnishing each student with a Bible in English, "or such other language as may be deemed proper." The Society also established Ten Scholarships in Liberia College, at One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars each, from its Bloomfield Fund. Regulations were made, by which, if a student having a scholarship should

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obtain a Fulton Prize, the amount should be reduced, so that no student should receive more than One Hundred and Eighty-seven and one-half Dollars in one year. The nomination of Professor Blyden, as Fulton Professor, was approved and confirmed by the Trustees of Donations, at their annual meeting, January 13, 1864, and afterwards by the Trustees of the College.

Of donations to the Library, full reports in detail have not been received. The collection of about four thousand volumes by Professor Crummell, has been mentioned. Some have been sent from New York and Philadelphia, and some given in England. The first donation was that of the Edinburg Encyclopedia, complete and well bound, by Rev. Seth S. Arnold, of West Townsend, Vermont.

For the Cabinets, about three hundred and fifty specimens in mineralogy were given by the Rev. James F. Clarke, now a missionary in Turkey. Many of them were rare and valuable; and after deciding to present his collection to the College, Mr. Clarke carefully managed his exchanges so as to make it as complete as was in his power. He also gave a box of classified specimens in Conchology. Three hundred and thirty-two specimens in mineralogy were given by H. W. Ripley, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y. A few, very valuable, were received from Allen D. Hagar, Esq., of Vermont, from Prof. A. Crosby, Salem, Mass., and others.

The shelves for the books and cases for the minerals were made in Liberia. President Roberts wrote, April 30, 1863:—"Cases and shelves for books occupy the whole of one side and the two ends of the room; and a large mineral case, with glass top and eighteen drawers in the body of the case, occupies the space between the two doors leading from the Library to the passage, and in the centre of the room, a large table, four feet by twelve. We have the books and minerals all arranged in their places, and the whole presents a very respectable appearance."

To provide for the preservation and annual increase of the Library, the Hon. Albert Fearing, President of the Trustees of Donations, made a donation of Five Thousand Dollars, as a permanent fund for that purpose. This gift was announced and accepted by the Trustees at their annual meeting, January 13, 1864.

A valuable donation of books has since been received from Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Bowdoin College, and another from Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., of Boston. A good pair of Globes has been presented by Ebenezer Everett, Esq., of Brunswick, Me. These, except a few of the books, were sent out by the Brig M. A. Benson, February 6, 1865.

The future relations of the College to distant parts of Africa have received such attention as has been practicable. It is known that there is, in the fertile spots in the Great Desert, and southward, a large Mohammedan population of Arab and mixed descent, among whom the Arabic language is spoken, read, written and

taught in schools, and that their religion and literature are diffused to some extent, among the Mandingoes and other tribes between them and Liberia. Merchants from these tribes, able to read and write Arabic, occasionally visit Monrovia for trade. From some of these, President Roberts obtained Arabic manuscripts, written at his request, and sent them to New York. They were translated by the Rev. Isaac Bird, D. D., of Hartford, Ct., formerly a missionary in Syria. An account of them, with specimens of the translation, was published in the "Independent" newspaper, and in the African Repository for January, 1863. In recollection of these facts, application was made to the Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for copies of works published in Arabic by their mission at Beirut; among which are not only the Scriptures, and other religious works, but a good assortment of school books, both for elementary and higher education. No duplicates were found at the Missionary Rooms, except a copy of the New Testament, and of the Psalms, and an elementary treatise on Arithmetic. These were cheerfully given, with a promise of others when they could be procured, "because this is our only way of access to those Arabic-speaking nations in Africa." The books were forwarded in October, 1863, and duly received by President Roberts, to be used as a means of opening a literary intercourse with those nations.

Meanwhile, the same thought occurred to the Rev. Daniel Bliss, President of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, then in the United States, procuring an endowment for his College. He immediately took measures to have volumes prepared, with a letter on a blank leaf of each, from "the learned men of Mount Lebanon to the learned men of Moghreb"—that is, of the West—inviting a literary correspondence, offering a supply of useful books, to be forwarded from Syria through Liberia College; and informing them where that College is, and what are its character and designs.

It would be unreasonable to expect any appreciable results from this movement for some years; but the benefits to result from it ultimately, if successful, are immense, and so far as earnest inquiry by many minds for many years has been able to ascertain, they are not to be attained in any other way. Evidently, the endowment, in Liberia College, of a professorship of the Arabic and other languages of Central Africa, the professor to complete his preparations at the Syrian Protestant College, would be a good investment for any friend of missions able to make it.

At the commencement of its second academical year, February, 1864, the College had lost one student by death, and two by the necessities of business, and two had entered, one of whom was a beneficiary of the New York Colonization Society. The Legislature had again appropriated Five Hundred Dollars for the support of the Preparatory Department, to which the Trustees of the College found means in Liberia to add another hundred dollars. The Department then contained seventeen students.

The semi-annual examination, July 15, was pronounced "highly satisfactory." At its close, the students were addressed by His Excellency, D. B. Warner, President of the Republic, and others. The third term of the second year commenced August 15, with nine students in the College proper, and thirteen in the Preparatory Department.

Thus, after so many years of patient, careful, hopeful labor, after overcoming such obstacles and discouragements, Liberia College is established, and in successful operation. For its support and endowment, the Trustees rely on the favor of Him who has already brought them through so many trials and difficulties, and on the enlightened liberality of His friends.

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DR. LIVINGSTONE AT OXFORD.

Dr. Livingstone has been once more raising that voice at Oxford which seven years ago stirred the University up to missionary enterprise. He has grown much stouter since he was last at Oxford, and of course looks somewhat, though not much, older. His manner of speaking English is as much like a foreigner's as ever, no doubt from the continued habitual use of the African dialects. There is the same charm of absolute simplicity, reality, and transparent thought which made so many prefer him on his last visit to the most practiced orators, the same large-hearted view of the great questions raised by geographical and missionary enterprise.

The doctor made short work of his late travels in Africa, partly because he supposed them to be already known in outline, and partly, perhaps, because his forthcoming book, (which, however, will not be published, it is said, till the autumn,) will soon be in everybody's hands. Nor did he enter very largely into the history or prospects of the University's Mission. The troubles which had swept away the mission from its old site, the war and the famine, were all directly or indirectly the consequences of the accursed slave-trade. What had been done for the west coast must be done for the east. The squadron which had cost England so much had done a mighty work; trade was so flourishing in West Africa that the exports and imports were now equal to the whole trade between France and England before the late Cobden treaty. The slave-trade had in those parts become exceptional, and so it must be with East Africa. To that he had dedicated his life. For his own part, he was going to start immediately on a fresh expedition, which was equally directed toward geographical discovery, and as a pioneering work for missionary enterprise. He was going out to Bombay, where he would pick up his steamer and proceed to the river Rovouma, up which he had once attempted to go toward the interior in the dry season, but now he should ascend when the river was full. He hoped to strike into the country quite out of the reach of Portuguese influences and to survey

the district between the Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, discovered by Burton and Speke. He hoped to complete their work, and ascertain where the real watershed of Central Africa lay; whether there were any other feeders to the main stream of the Nile, besides that discovered by Speke in the Victoria Nyanza, or whether it was the Congo that flowed out of the more southern lakes. He had no fear of any difficulties from the natives, except as far as they arose from his ignorance of some of their dialects, for these would be new tribes. Away from the influences of the slave-trade he had never been molested, and he believed he should be beyond its limits in those parts.

The rest of Dr. Livingstone's lecture was occupied with an elaborate defence of the capacities of the negro race from the depreciating estimate taken of it by the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies, and by certain travellers. He gave numerous instances of the great intelligence of the various tribes, and dwelt much on the extreme nicety of the shades of thought their language expressed. Men of mark rose among them as among ourselves, but their work died with them, simply because they had no literature to transmit what they had discovered. He did not believe any people could surpass them in sagacity as to the subject matter which came before them, but their customs were fatal to that progress of which they were quite as capable as Europeans. Let Christianity once make way among them, and we should soon be able to expose the fallacies of their detractors. They already in the West supported their own teachers, and showed an admirable public spirit.—*English Paper.*

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EDUCATIONAL FUNDS FOR LIBERIA.

The funds held in trust by this Society, invested in mortgages and United States bonds, chiefly the latter, for purposes of Education in Liberia, amount to \$62,500. Of these, \$30,000 belong to the Bloomfield Education Fund; \$31,000 to the Fulton Professorship of the New York State Colonization Society; and \$1500 to the Wright Scholarship Fund. The income from these, for the current year has been severally \$2071.73, \$2777.54, \$163.12.

The investments have been unchanged, except in instances when bonds fell due and new bonds were purchased.

The salary of Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of Languages and Literature in Liberia College, has been paid out of the income of the Fulton Collegiate Fund; and in view of the greatly enhanced cost of living, a temporary increase of the salary was granted, as also a small loan to aid him in erecting a convenient residence.

Several scholars have been supported in Liberia College from the income of the Bloomfield Fund.—*Thirty-third Annual Report of the New York State Colonization Society.*

LIBERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY AT SAVANNAH, GA.'

The Savannah *Republican*, of July 27, has the following:

The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Liberia yesterday made quite a novel scene, and was witnessed in our streets by a large crowd of curious people. The spectacle elicited considerable remark from the spectators who beheld the demonstration. At an early hour in the forenoon the various colored Union League Clubs began to assemble in their halls, and were shortly after formed in procession, with the superb band of the 30th Maine Volunteers at their head. After a short march through a few of the principal streets, the procession moved towards the old canal, where, in a neat little grove of the noble southern wild oaks spreading their mammoth limbs in cooling shade, the procession was disbanded, and all prepared to enjoy a regular pic-nic.

The grounds were very tastily prepared for the event, long lines of tables well filled with all the luxuries of the season stretched out an inviting feast, while the American colors were tastily draped from the trees and arranged in harmony with the numerous banners of the league, gave the grove a very gay and holiday attire. In the centre of the grove a stand for the speaker had been erected, and the whole structure was very elaborately decorated with natural flowers and variegated ribbons, while there were swings in abundance for those who preferred this kind of pastime to dancing or singing.

An appropriate and eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Sims, of this city, who enlarged upon the blessings of human liberty, urging his hearers to prove themselves worthy of the great boon God had bestowed upon them. We have neither time nor space to give a fuller report of the speech, but competent judges who heard it pronounce it an excellent discourse, full of good and pertinent advice to the colored people.

At half-past five o'clock in the afternoon the festivities were brought to a close by the re-forming of the procession, preceded as before with the excellent band of the 30th Maine Volunteers, the whole body returning to the city well pleased with this, the first public celebration of the independence of Liberia.

Several tasty banners were borne in the procession, among which we noticed the following:

"J. J. Roberts, first President of the Republic of Liberia."

"Seventeenth Anniversary of the Republic of Liberia."

This day has been celebrated for fifteen years by a few hearts that have ever burned with the love of liberty.

The national ensign floated at the side of the flag of Liberia, with its single star and stripes.

We are glad to state that the whole affair passed off without the slightest interference or difficulty, and the colored people appeared to enjoy themselves hugely, and conducted themselves with perfect decorum.

AN INSTANCE OF SUCCESS.

The accounts received of the prosperity of Liberia are gratifying and encouraging. An instance of individual success is thus given in the Journal of Commerce, of New York:

SUCCESS IN LIBERIA. *Messrs. Editors:*—Mr. Jesse Sharp, who was a house painter at Charleston, S. C., went to Liberia in 1852; had a few acres of cane on the St. Paul's river, was aided in getting a mill by Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., New York, and made his first shipment of sugar to the United States in March, 1859. He has been steadily adding to his fields of cane every year. Last winter he made 70,000 pounds of sugar. Next winter he expects to make 100,000 pounds, and, what is very much to his credit, he is entirely out of debt, having paid off all his debts, with warm expressions of gratitude. He has now over eighty acres of cane.

AUGUST 4, 1865.

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ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

The Sixth Anniversary of St. Mark's Hospital, Cape Palmas, took place on Tuesday, the 25th of April. The Treasurer, Hon. J. T. Gibson, made his annual report, which showed about \$1000 received and disbursed. The rector, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, made his annual report, as follows:

Six years have passed since, in faith and hope and charity, we laid the foundation of this house, St. Mark's Hospital, for the benefit of seamen, colonists, and natives. Our faith has been abundantly rewarded, our hope has been realized, and our charity still remains, and I trust will ever remain, manifesting itself in zealous efforts to heal the bodies and save the souls of those brought to this Christian home in sickness and in suffering.

During the past year we feel that the Lord has been our helper, and we acknowledge His goodness.

The loss of our first excellent matron, Mrs. E. M. Thomson, (who at our last anniversary was very ill,) has been supplied by Mrs. Cassell, who was appointed matron soon after Mrs. Thomson's death, and removed to the building the 18th of January. Under her supervision the house has been kept in excellent order, and careful provision has been made for patients.

During the past year we have had nineteen patients; of these, eleven were seamen, five colonists, two natives, one merchant; one youth from the high-school, two girls from the Orphan Asylum. Of these, only one has died: fourteen were dismissed, cured or relieved. Total number of patients sixty-five. The number now under treatment is five. We have had patients from France, England, America, Ireland, Germany, Norway, and Sweden.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following extract from the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of this Society, presented May 31, 1865, presents its operations during the past year. We hope hereafter to refer to the leading topic discussed in this judicious and able Report:—

During the year now ending, this State Society has been able to do little, except as an agent for the American Colonization Society and for the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia. Its receipts have been \$12,918.47; its disbursements, including the balance from last year, \$15,427.56; adverse balance to new account, \$2,509.09. Of the receipts, \$5,592.00 have been paid to the American Colonization Society, and \$4,915.00 to the Trustees of Donations, for the endowment and support of Liberia College.

The Managers regret that the course of the Society's business for about ten years past has deprived them of the control of so large a portion of its funds, and thus produced the adverse balance on their annual accounts. They have given the subject their serious and earnest attention, and have been able, near the close of the year, to complete arrangements, by which \$800 of the annual expense will hereafter be met by other parties for whose benefit the expense is incurred. In consequence of those arrangements, that balance is now \$700 less than it would otherwise have been, and may be expected gradually to disappear.

No labor of this Society has been more useful than that performed for Liberia College. The arrival at Monrovia of the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Martin H. Freeman, A. M., in November last, filled the only vacancy in the Faculty, as at present arranged; though some years hence it will doubtless need enlarging. The number of students, both in the Collegiate and the Preparatory course, is well maintained, and their progress is satisfactory. The College is constantly gaining in the public estimation among the Liberians, whose Government still continues its appropriation for the support of the Preparatory Department. It is attracting favorable attention, more and more, in different and distant parts of the United States.

The operations of the Parent Society have been larger than for a few years past. The whole number of emigrants has been 353.

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For the African Repository.

A WORD TO THOSE GOING TO AFRICA.

West Africa has been considered a very unhealthy country—there has been much sickness there, and many deaths, but many have died who might have lived if they had understood one thing, and observed it. In Africa there are heavy *dews*, and damp chilly

nights, but never any frost. To be exposed to this *damp night air* is excessively *injurious*, brings on fever, chills, &c.,—and has caused death to many—I injured myself much in this way, but I did not understand my danger. I now see, and know it, and wish that all going to Africa, may have the benefit of my experience. Probably *greater* care is needed in Africa, to preserve one's health, than in our more northern latitudes; but I am persuaded that *with* this care, most may live and labor in Africa.

I would advise them, every one visiting or going there to reside—*Do not expose yourself to the NIGHT AIR*. Nothing can be worse for your health. Let it be a fixed principle with you, to be *in the house* before dark, and *stay there till after sunrise*—the early morning air there, is highly dangerous. Evening meetings, walking in the evenings, riding in canoe or carriage after night, should be avoided by all—especially by new settlers. The observance of this one thing will save many lives. “I speak that I do know, and testify that I have seen.”

.GEORGE THOMPSON.

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For the African Repository.

A LEAF FROM “REMINISCENCES OF LIBERIA.”

No. V.

REV. JOHN B. BARTON AND THE HUMAN SACRIFICE.

The first missionaries of the M. E. Church who were sent to Liberia, having all, except the Superintendent, either died or returned with ruined health to the United States, a strong appeal was made to the Church at home for help. This appeal was not in vain. A man was found at Savannah, Georgia, who responded to the call, was appointed, and late in 1835, the Rev. JOHN B. BARTON arrived in Liberia. He was a pious, devoted, self-sacrificing minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, and soon endeared himself very much to us all. At the session of the Liberia Conference held in Monrovia, Jan. 4, 1836, Mr. Barton was appointed to the Grand Bassa Mission, having charge of the mission work at Edina, Bassa Cove, and the native villages up the St. John's river. He entered the field with very commendable zeal and fidelity, and soon gathered around him good congregations, an increase of members, and even some of the young Liberians began to look towards the ministry and the missionary

work as their future calling. Mr. Barton was unmarried at this time, but preferred to occupy the mission premises at Edina, and keep his own house, rather than to board. He soon obtained some faithful laborers with him in his good work, and among these a most worthy young man of color, named Charles Dutton, became his interpreter. Having emigrated when quite a boy, he had mastered the Bassa dialect, and possessing a tolerably good English education he could interpret with great ease all Mr. Barton's discourses to the natives. For this purpose he invariably accompanied the missionary up the river to the native towns.

During the rainy season of 1836, it became necessary for Mr. Barton to visit Monrovia, and confer with the Superintendent on some matters which could not be done without a personal interview. He requested Dutton to accompany him, and they secured passages in a small schooner bound for Monrovia. At the same time Mr. Barton was taking up with him two native lads of much promise, to be placed in the family of the Superintendent. These four were the passengers from Edina.

The morning of the day for sailing, Mr. Barton was unusually busy, arranging his business and work so as to leave both without damage. The schooner laid at anchor within the Bar, and as soon as the tide began to ebb must seize the opportunity of getting over that much dreaded spot, or wait for the next tide. The missionary was delayed, could not get on board in time, and the Captain had to sail without him and his party, designing to drop anchor outside, and wait for him, expecting he would come off in a boat. This he attempted to do. A boat was hired and manned with trusty oarsmen, and pursued the schooner. But the Bassa Bar, so well known, so much feared, and so fatal as it has proved to missionaries, naval officers, and many Liberians, was on this occasion more rough, wild, tempestuous, and even "treacherous" as some have called it, than ever. The boat was upset. Poor Dutton, though a most excellent swimmer, was drowned, or, as we had more reason to believe, seized and devoured by sharks. It is a fearful place. The writer has landed at Bassa in a small leaky boat, with his wife, three little children, their nurse, and a brother missionary, and counted *thirteen* large, and no doubt hungry sharks, following and playing around the boat, waiting for a meal of human flesh. The boys, John A.

Clark, now a teacher at Monrovia, and James O. Andrew, swam safely to the shore and were saved. Mr. Barton could not swim. He tried to keep himself up by one of the oars, then by something else, but sank exhausted. He rose again, however, sank a second time, again rose, and now beheld his trunk drifting near him. It was a trunk he had borrowed that morning. Why, he could not tell, his own was as good, but this had a peculiar bouyancy, and most providentially floated within his reach, when he grasped it, leaned his head upon it, and drifted for miles down the coast. When picked up by some kind natives, he was insensible, but was grasping the trunk with dying tenacity. The Africans took him to the shore, and restored him to consciousness.

Meantime, the whole town of Edina was moved, and tears and lamentations were seen and heard everywhere. Hours passed, and no tidings reaching them of his rescue, they gave up their beloved missionary as lost, and the Baptist missionaries, Messrs. Crocker and Clark, went to the M. E. Mission House, and most kindly took an inventory of all the furniture, books, goods, and other property of the mission.

Mr. Barton having in a few weeks recovered from the effects of his terrible exposure, was walking very early one morning on the beach at Edina for air and exercise, when he saw a company of natives approaching. They were armed, and one held something which they seemed desirous to conceal from the "white man." Barton was determined to examine what it was, and commanded them to halt and explain. A Christian missionary must be a man of much physical as well as moral courage. They quailed before him, unarmed and single-handed as he was. One could speak English enough to tell the story. And what was the object to be concealed? Reader, your heart will ache to know. It was a little girl, poor and emaciated, her body lacerated and wounded. They had obtained her from her willing parents as a sacrifice to the angry god whom they verily believed lived in the waters of the St. John's river, and who had been the cause of several deaths by drowning, for they too had lost a friend. This "unknown god" dwelt at the "Bar Mouth," and must be appeased. No palm oil, or wine, no camwood, or ivory, would purchase his favor. Blood, human blood must be offered. A council of chiefs had determined it, and they were tak-

ing the child,* tied and lashed in a *king-jar* or basket made of palm leaves, to the Bar, there to be sunken as an offering to the water-demon. The missionary rescued her, but too late to save life. She died on the soft bed, and under the care of Christians, and found a grave in a Christian burying ground, while the man of God continued to preach to these idolaters "the only true and wise God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent."

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, AUGUST 10, 1865.

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SETTLEMENT OF THE CORA'S COMPANY.

It will be remembered that the brig "Cora," sent by the American Colonization Society, arrived at Monrovia, May 10, with three hundred and forty-six emigrants from Barbados, W. I. Where they intended to settle in that Republic, and as showing the spirit of emigration thither existing in other Islands of the West Indies, we present the subjoined communication from a prominent citizen of Liberia who arrived lately in the "M. A. Benson" on a brief visit to this country:—

BOSTON, 18TH JULY, 1865.

Dear Sir: The Barbadians are likely to settle as follows: (1,) About eighteen persons, (adults,) left Monrovia the day before I sailed, for Upper Harrisburg; (2,) The mass of them will form a settlement back of Washington's farm, say three miles distant, on the road to Carysburg; (3,) A few will settle at Caldwell; (4,) Several will remain in Monrovia. The settlement on the road to Carysburg is to be called CROZERVILLE, in honor of the President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Previous to the arrival of the "Cora," a vessel arrived at Freetown, Sierra Leone, from Barbados, with emigrants for Liberia. Of these six had gone down to Monrovia previous to my leaving. The "M. A. Benson" stopped at Freetown, and there I made the acquaintance of the party who were remaining there. One of these sailed for Monrovia the day we weighed anchor from Freetown: some were sick and could not go, but they have sent down a request by Mr. Worrell to and for the government to allow Mr. Worrell to choose their allotments for them until such time as they can secure passage to Liberia.

Of the six mentioned a few lines above, one is a minister from Demarara, who brings his wife, and young black man, an assistant. He came out to Sierra Leone three years ago to see Liberia. He came at the desire of the black people of Demarara; but he could not get an opportunity to get down to Monrovia. Some thirty or forty persons came out with him at the same time: chiefly Akoos, who had been residing in Demarara. He returned back to his home, satisfied with the reports he had heard from Liberia, and

has gone down to Bassa, where his grand-parents were born and whence they were stolen. He informed me that the Akoos, now laboring on hired land in Sierra Leone, will soon follow him to Liberia. One of the six is a *native* Bassa man who went to Freetown several years ago, enlisted in the British Army, went to Demarara and served several years as a soldier. He is a kinsman of Boyer. President Warner has sent him down to Bassa in company with Mr. Ulcans and his party.

The emigrants are in need: and it would be a real kindness if you could get some Christian ladies to send out a box or two of clothes for women and children.

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ABILITY OF LIBERIA TO RECEIVE EMIGRATION.

Now that unusual attention is given to the condition and future welfare of our colored population, the following communication from an intelligent Liberian who has passed the last few years in this country, and had unusual opportunities for learning the feelings and prospects of his brethren, will not fail to be read with interest:

H—, JULY 13, 1865.

My Dear Sir:—I have carefully considered the question which you propounded:—How many of our colored population could Liberia annually receive and properly care for? Considering the inexhaustible resources of Liberia, the genial nature of the climate through all seasons of the year—the superabundance of unimproved public lands of superior fertility, producing two crops of many of its productions annually, and which can be purchased at one dollar and fifty cents per acre—the unemployed labor in the tractable natives who, for a trifling consideration, can always be induced to cultivate the soil—and the substantial developments which have already placed our country upon the path of agricultural advancement, it is more than probable that Liberia can receive and care for more emigrants than the utmost extent of the Colonization Society could possibly send with its present manner of engineering its movements.

The colored people of the South as a class may be regarded as the kind of persons best suited to emigrate to a young country. They are acquainted with some useful and practical branch of industry which has always proved a benefit to themselves and a blessing to the nation. But a short time ago, we distributed some five thousand Congoes, principally in Mesurado County, who were soon gone from our gaze and in an incredibly short time were Liberians through mental, industrious and religious training. Many persons feared the effect upon the character of our citizens, but neither the fears of our friends nor the hopes of our enemies were realized.

With the assistance which the Colonization Society affords to all emigrants to Liberia—with the trained industry of the negroes of the United States—with the experience of the past in reference to both emigrants and Congoes

—with the advanced state of our agricultural and commercial prosperity, and with a special effort on the part of our citizens to meet the requirements of such a requisition, it would be an easy matter for Liberia to commence with ten thousand persons the first year—five thousand in May and five thousand in November. One-half of the whole number could be accommodated in Mesurado County, and the other half in Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland Counties. The second year could be raised to fifteen thousand, the third year to twenty thousand, the fourth year to thirty thousand, and a proportionate increase on every succeeding year.

Considering the industry and capacity of the American negroes, the assistance which the Colonization Society affords emigrants, and the inspiring usefulness which would incite them to the highest degree of emulation, I think I have put the number at a very low figure. However, let it remain so, as it will give you some idea, according to my judgment, of the ability of the Liberians to receive and care for a large number of our brethren in the United States.

I trust that no effort will be wanting on the part of the Colonization Society and its friends, in acquainting the negroes of America with the fact, that the advantages of which they are deprived in this country, are freely accorded to them in the land of our fathers. Under proper influences, a goodly number might be persuaded that the cause of our race can be better subserved by quietly removing to Africa than remaining here as the bone of contention.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Colonization Society was held June 15, 1865, in Concord, N. H., the Hon. N. G. Upham, one of the Vice-Presidents presiding, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President—Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. N. G. Upham, L. L. D.; Rev. D. J. Noyes, D. D.; Hon. William Haile; Rev. John K. Young, D. D.; Hon. Joel Eastman; Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D.; Rev. Erdix Tenney, D. D.; Major C. C. Hutchins, Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D.; Isaac Spalding, Esq.

Managers—Hon. Onslow Stearns, Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D., Rev. H. E. Parker, Horace Webster, Esq.

Secretary—S. G. Lane, Esq., of Concord.

Treasurer—L. D. Stevens, Esq., of Concord.

The following resolutions were introduced by Hon. Onslow Stearns, and adopted :

Resolved, That by the decease during the past year of the Hon. John H. White of Lancaster, one of our Vice-Presidents, this Society has lost an earnest friend, and a noble man, and an honored and esteemed citizen has departed from us.

Resolved, That we have heard with profound grief of the recent sudden death of the Hon. David Culver, of Lyme, another of the honored Vice Presidents of this Society, and for many years a most steadfast and earnest friend and a liberal contributor to its funds, and that we cherish with affection his bright example of philanthropy, benevolence, integrity and purity of life, and the symmetry and beauty of his Christian character; and that we unite in deep sorrow with his family and fellow-citizens, in the loss of so just and good a man and so wise a counsellor.

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MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Portland, July 22d, the Hon. Phinehas Barnes presiding.

The following Officers for the year ensuing, were chosen, viz:

President—Hon. Phinehas Barnes, of Portland.

Vice Presidents and Managers—Hon. G. F. Patten, Bath; Rev. Sewall Tenney, D. D., Ellsworth; Hon. Andrew Masters, Hallowell; Hon. Joseph Titcomb, Kennebunk; Amos Gould, M. D., Bridgeton; Thomas Harwood, Esq., Bath; Harrison J. Libbey, Esq., Portland; John Kilby, Esq., Dennysville; Hon. Geo. W. Pickering, Bangor; Rev. W. H. Shailer, D. D., Portland; Joseph McKeen, Esq., Brunswick; Hon. Geo. Downes, Calais; Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Brunswick; Rev. Alexander Burgess, Portland; Hon. Philip Eastman, Saco; Hon. Josiah Pierce, Gorham; Oliver Gerrish, Esq., Portland.

Executive Committee—Hon. Phinehas Barnes, Portland; Joseph McKeen, Esq., Brunswick; Hon. Freeman Clark, Bath; Eben Steele, Esq., Portland; H. J. Libbey, Esq., do; W. W. Woodbury, Esq., do; Wm. Chase, Esq., do.

Treasurer—Hon. Freeman Clark, Bath.

Secretary—Geo. F. Emery, Esq., Portland

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the growing importance of Liberia in commercial, educational and missionary respects, enforces the claims of this Society upon all who would bestow civilization upon Africa and nationality upon her people, and that recent events in this country encourage us to pursue our work with renewed and constant activity.

On Sabbath evening, 23d, Rev. Prof. Alexander Crummell, of Liberia College, addressed a large audience in the Free St. Church, on the progress of Liberia in the past four years, and the duty of Americans to continue their aid to her.

Liberia, he said, has advanced especially in material and educational respects. More coffee, sugar, and cotton has been raised and exported—more land has been cultivated and more products from the interior have been brought to the coast. An increasing trade in native cotton and the precious woods has sprung up. Brick structures are taking the place of thatched dwellings and frame buildings. Schools for children and youth have been initiated, and a College, with a President, three Professors, and several Pupils, has been inaugurated with good prospect of great usefulness.

But this progress does not discharge Americans from the duty of further care and aid. Liberia is still infantile, and needs the fostering care of the mother. Her College, her schools, her missions, her people in their endeavors for good, require large munificence from this country.

Recent events here devolve special responsibilities upon us; for some of the large number of people of color will soon wish to emigrate, and in due time many will claim Africa as their heritage, and they must be helped to their father-land.

The education of his brethren here, he said, will enkindle desire for emigration.

The Divine Providence points to the negro as the missionary for Africa, and Americans have distinguished facilities for evangelizing that continent. They have the instruments and the means as no other people of the globe possess them, for bestowing civilization and religion upon that quarter. Into the heart of many of these children of that clime, God will put it, in the fit time, to go and do the work for which they are chosen; and for their aid, Americans must be ready.

The changes that have lately taken place here, only enforce the necessity of increased activity and more liberal effort for Liberia.

It has been a long dark night in which we have labored for her, and shall we now cease work because the morning rays begin to gild the skies?

Mr. Crummell's Address was listened to, with profound attention, and it cannot fail to be useful.

A BENEFACTOR DEPARTED.

We are pained to record the death of another of our liberal friends. Gen. DAVID CULVER, born in Lyme, N. H., May 22, 1797, died at his residence in that place on the 14th day of June, 1865. Reared a farmer, successful in business at Hartford, Ct., and New York city, animated by a truly philanthropic and Christian spirit, he was alike distinguished for simplicity of manners and benevolence of life. Every good thing found in him a friend and a patron. Only a few days before his death he made his annual donation to this Society, expressing his undiminished interest and confidence in our work.

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INTENDED EXPEDITION.

We have received an application from about one hundred colored persons at Lynchburg, Virginia, to be colonized in Liberia, and will send a vessel on the first November for their accommodation and that of others who may apply, if a sufficient number to justify the expense shall be ready to go at that time.

To intelligent, enterprising and worthy colored people who prefer to better their condition by removal to a free and independent Republic of their own, the American Colonization Society will afford without charge, a comfortable passage with food on the voyage, and shelter and support for six months after arrival at such settlement in Liberia as the applicant may elect. Five acres of land will be deeded in fee simple to every adult emigrant, and five acres additional to each family. An abundance of fertile lands, suitable for the culture of Sugar-cane, Coffee, Rice, &c., can be bought at \$1.50 per acre.

The Government looks with sympathy and interest on emigration to Liberia, and will receive with cordial hospitality all such worthy persons as desire to settle permanently in the Republic. They will enjoy perfect liberty of conscience in religious matters: schools, seminaries and THE LIBERIA COLLEGE are free to all, and the highest political station is open to every citizen.

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RENEWAL OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The persistent efforts making in England to induce the British Government to abandon its colonies on the West Coast of Africa, and to withdraw its armed Cruizers from that station, is causing

solicitude to the friends of the teeming millions of the African Continent and the race everywhere. It is hoped that these movements may as signally fail as they did a few years ago, and that England's philanthropic and Christianizing labors in that region—which have been praiseworthy and measurably successful—will be continued and increased in union with those which the United States is destined to put forth to repay, in part, the enormous debt she owes to Africa.

The late Admiral Foote frequently stated it to be his highest aspiration to go to Western Africa with a fleet of small but swift steamers to promote American commerce and to extirpate the slave-trade. Peace having returned to our land, it is expected that our African Squadron will be resumed, and by vessels suited to the light winds and shallow waters of that Coast. In this easy and inexpensive manner, we aid Liberia in its hopeful work—now more than ever important to our country—destroy the nefarious traffic, and encourage and protect the growing and already valuable commerce of the United States.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENT OF A "RAIN COAT."—Eleven years ago the Rev. Melford D. Herndon was a slave in Kentucky, but being emancipated to go to Liberia, was sent as an emigrant by the American Colonization Society. There he learned to read and write, and entering "Day's Hope," acquired a fair English education, and was licensed to preach the Gospel. Feeling under special obligation to labor among the tribes from which, as he supposed, his ancestors were torn, he has spent the past five years among the Bassas, who live some seventy miles from Monrovia. On his recent return to this country, Mr. Herndon brought from Knor-You, the King of the Bassas, a message of respect to the President of the United States, with a request to send him a "Rain Coat," meaning one of India rubber. We are pleased to know that President Johnson promptly ordered the purchase of the desired garment, which, with an appropriate communication from the Department of State, will be presented to his sable Majesty by Mr. Herndon.

REGULAR TRADE ON THE NIGER.—The "Thomas Bazley," a first-class river boat has arrived for the Niger, whither she will proceed as soon as the water has risen sufficiently in that river to permit her to ascend. The people of the Niger will at last see their hopes realized, and regular trading, which has been so long promised, soon commence under the most promising auspices. The West African Company, deserves great credit for their enterprise.—*Lagos Anglo-African.*

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—Parton's life of the far-famed Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., gives the annexed account of an historical event:—

A little incident of these years he has sometimes related to his children. In the cold January of 1820, the ship *Elizabeth*—the first ship ever sent to Africa by the Colonization Society—lay at the foot of Rector street, with the emigrants all on board, frozen in. For many days, her crew, aided by the crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, her convoy, had been cutting away at the ice; but, as more ice formed at night than could be removed by day, the prospect of getting to sea was unpromising. One afternoon, Captain Vanderbilt joined the crowd of spectators.

"They are going the wrong way to work," he carelessly remarked, as he turned to go home. "I could get her out in one day."

These words, from a man who was known to mean all he said, made an impression on a by-stander, who reported them to the anxious agent of the Society. The agent called upon him.

"What did you mean, Captain, by saying that you could get out the ship in one day?"

"Just what I said."

"What will you get her out for?"

"One hundred dollars?"

"I'll give it. When will you do it?"

"Have a steamer to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, ready to tow her out. I'll have her clear in time."

That same evening at six, he was on the spot with five men, three pine boards, and a small anchor. The difficulty was that beyond the ship there were two hundred yards of ice too thin to bear a man. The Captain placed his anchor on one of his boards, and pushed it out as far as he could reach; then placed another board upon the ice, laid down upon it, and gave his anchor another push. Then he put down his third board, and used that as a means of propulsion. In this way he worked forward to near the edge of the thin ice, where the anchor broke through and sunk. With the line attached to it, he hauled a boat to the outer edge, and then began cutting a passage for the ship. At eleven the next morning she was clear. At twelve she was towed into the stream.

ENGLAND'S AGENCY.—For three hundred years have thousands of ships of all nations visited the West Coast of Africa for slaves, gold, and palm-oil. According to the *African Times*, England alone, in one hundred and ten years, shipped from the Gold coast, to only one of her Islands (Jamaica,) nearly one million of slaves!

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—A slave ship manned wholly by Arabs and having on board 283 negroes, was captured last May near Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, by the British war steamer *Wasp*. Three of the Arabs were killed in the fight which took place, while the *Wasp* lost one killed and eleven wounded.

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IMPORTATION OF SLAVES INTO CUBA.—Up to the present moment the importation of Africans into Cuba has averaged twenty thousand per annum, and this despite the combined efforts of the leading commercial nations, and the claims of innocence on the part of Spain in her own behalf. The Governor-General of Cuba, on whose shoulders the responsibility for the continuance of the traffic is generally supposed to rest, also claims to act in good faith for its suppression. We observe that the whole subject is being agitated anew in the Spanish Cortes, with the object of securing more efficient action on the part of the Home government.

EASTERN AFRICA.—Six young Africans—two married couples and two girls engaged to native Christians in their own land having received Christian education at Bombay, have been sent to the East African Coast, and have joined the Rev. Mr. Rebmann, at the Kisuludini station of the Church Missionary Society. These young persons are the first fruits from among the liberated slaves of East Africa.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1865.

MAINE.		Yarmouth—B. Freeman, Esq.,	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$167.50.)		Capt. Reuben Merrill, ca.	
Augusta—Hon. J. W. Brad-		\$5. Capt. P. G. Blanchard,	
bury, John Dorr, Esq., Ed-		\$2. E. S. Hoyt, Mrs. B. P.	
ward Fenno, ca. \$5. E. A.		True, T. G. Mitchell, L.	
Nason, \$2. D. Williams,		Blanchard, Samuel Fogg,	
D. Pike, S. S. Brooks,		ca. \$1. "A true friend," 50c.	17 50
Friend, Rev. A. McKenzie,			
ca., \$1.....	\$22 00		167 50
Bangor—Hon. S. H. Dale, G.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
W. Pickering, J. S. Wheel-		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$13.)	
wright, ca. \$5.....	15 00	Keene—Mrs. Elizabeth Keyes,	
Bucksport—F. Spofford, \$5.		\$5. Hon. John Prentiss,	
H. Darling, \$3. J. N. Swa-		\$3. Mrs. Everett New-	
zey, \$1.....	9 00	comb, \$1.....	9 00
Freeport—Mrs. Sarah A. Ho-		Claremont—Fred. A. Henry,	
bart, \$25. Nathan Nye,		\$3. Mrs. J. E. P. Stevens,	
Rufus Soule, ca. \$5. Dr.		\$1.....	4 00
E. A. Hyde, \$2.....	37 00		13 00
Hallowell—Col. Andrew Mas-		RHODE ISLAND.	
ters, \$5. C. Spaulding, \$1,	6 00	By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$40.50)	
Hampden—Dea. Benj. Crosby,	5 00	Newport—G. H. Colvert, \$10.	
North Yarmouth—Hon. Wil-		Mrs. Caroline King, T. C.	
liam Buxton,.....	5.00	Bush, S. Engs, B. Finch,	
Portland—E. Steele, Geo. F.		ca. \$5. Mrs. C. Thomp-	
Emery, Oliver Gerrish, ca.		kins, Miss Ellen Townsend,	
\$5. C. A. Lord, \$2.50.		P. Simons, ca. \$3. Mrs.	
Mrs. J. A. Balkam, \$1.		Williams Guild, \$1. Rev.	
Others at Annual Meeting,		C. H. Malcom, 50 cts.....	40 50
\$20.50.....	39 00		
South Freeport—Charles Bliss,	2 00	CONNECTICUT.	
Waterville—Hon. Samuel Ap-		By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$234.52)	
pleton, Prof. G. W. Keely,		Stonington—Dr. Wm. Hyde,	
ca. \$5.....	10 00	\$3. C. T. Stanton, J. F.	

Trumbull, ea. \$1.....	5 00	C. S. Tyler, ea. \$1. H. N. Ventrus, J. Arnold, Mrs. G. S. Brainard, ea. 50 cts..	35 52
<i>New London</i> —Mrs. L. & daughter, ea. \$1	2 00	<i>Southington</i> —Dea. T. Higgins, \$10. H. Lowrey, \$5. C. H. Upson, \$3. Dea. A. P. Plant, Wm. Wilcox, ea. \$2. R. A. Neal, \$1. Mrs. E. Twitchell, 50 cents.....	23 50
<i>Essex</i> —B. Comstock, \$2. Geo. Conklin, A. F. Whitmore, J. C. Redfield, ea. \$1.....	5 00	<i>Cheshire</i> —Rev. E. Bull, E. A. Cornvall, J. L. Foot, ea. \$5. Judge Hinman, \$2. Mrs. A. H. Doolittle, B. Ives, J. E. Law, Mrs. A. C. Peck, Rev. S. J. Horton, ea. \$1...	22 00
<i>Center Brook</i> —Deacon S. M. Pratt, \$3. Dea. Wm. Redfield, T. Nott, E. Kelsey, ea. \$1. J. A. Comstock, E. B. Griswold, G. A. Bushnell, D. W. Spencer, each 50 cents.....	8 00	<i>Hamden</i> —Dea. M. Goodyear, H. Goodyear, ea. \$1.....	2 00
<i>Deep River</i> —U. Pratt, \$2. Dea. Geo. Spencer, F. A. Dennison, E. S. Williams, S. Snow, F. Starkey, A. R. Shailer, Mrs. Eunice Southworth, Capt. R. E. Williams, ea. \$1. Dr. E. Bidwell, Mrs. E. Williams, Capt. H. Arnold, ea. 50 cents.....	11 50	<i>Centerville</i> —Rev. C. W. Everest, <i>Glastenbury</i> —Dea. Geo. Plummer, E. A. Hubbard, W. S. Williams, ea. \$5. B. Tayler, \$3. Mrs. S. Hubbard, Dea. E. H. Andrews, C. N. Carter, ea. \$2. Dr. H. C. Bunce, Mrs. S. P. Lockwood, P. Skinner, ea. \$1...	27 00
<i>East Haddam</i> —N. S. Boardman, \$5. Rev. Isaac Parsons, D. D., S. W. Williams, Mrs. N. G. Goodspeed, ea. \$2. Rev. W. C. Fisk, Rev. H. T. Gregory, Dea. J. Hutchins, Judge Higgins, Judge Atwood, R. W. Chapman, R. S. Cone, Wm. O. Brainard, S. Tyler, T. Gross, J. Gladwin, M. L. Dickinson, D. B. Warner, Mrs. S. B. Parsons, ea. \$1.....	25 00	<i>Rockville</i> —Hon. Dwight Loomis, A. Bailey, Chauncey Winchell, ea. \$5. Wm. Butler, \$2. J. N. Stinckney, W. T. Cogswell, Cyrus Winchell, ea. \$1.....	20 00
<i>Middle Haddam</i> —Dea. D. Dickinson, Dea. S. North, W. Tallman, A. F. Parker, N. S. Doan, H. Brainard, A. B. Bailey, ea. \$1.....			\$234 52
<i>New Britain</i> —O. Stanley, H. Stanley, ea. \$10. H. Butler, \$1.....		NEW YORK.	
<i>Haddam</i> —Hon. Sam'l Arnold, \$5. C. H. Parish, \$4.02. Rev. O. F. Parker, Mrs. E. Williams, ea. \$2. Mrs. E. M. Dickinson, \$1.50. Rev. James L. Wright, Rev. D. T. Shailer, Rev. Jas. Noyes, Rev. J. E. Elliot, Dea. C. Cone, Mrs. James Walkley, Dr. M. C. Hazen, N. Cook, Mrs. A. H. Hayden, Mrs. N. Dickinson, Mrs. C. Brainard, Mrs. S. B. Arnold, H. Dickinson. O. P. Smith, D. B. Ventrus, S. C. Shailer, D. W. Shailer, D. M. Tyler,		<i>New York</i> —Robert E. Anthony, Esq.....	5 00
		NEW JERSEY.	
		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$30.77)	
	7 00	<i>Manalapan</i> —Col. in Presb. Church.....	20 77
	21 00	<i>Perrinsville</i> —Col. in Presb. Church.....	10 00
			30 77
		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous,	543 41
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		NEW YORK— <i>Harlem</i> —H. W. Ripley, to Jan. 1, 1866.....	1 00
		LIBERIA— <i>Monrovia</i> —Edward L. Royce, to July 1, 1866, per Rev. J. Tracy, D. D....	1 00
		Repository	2 00
		Donations	491 29
		Miscellaneous.....	543 41
		Total.....	\$1036 70